2017 CERTIFICATION

| Consumer | Confidence | Report | (CERS MAY | 15 | AM | 5: | 17 |
|-----------------|------------|--------|-----------|----|----|----|----|
| C CTTP CAUSE AT | | | | | | | |

| Myrtle Water & | | |
|---|---|------|
| Public Water System Na | ame | |
| List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Syst | tems included in this CCR | |
| The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depen must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper or request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check | Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribution on the population served by the PWS, this of local circulation, or provided to the customers of the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred | upon |
| Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach of | copy of publication, water bill or other) | |
| ☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach cop) | y of advertisement) | |
| On water bills (Attach copy of bill) | | |
| ☐ Email message (Email the message to the | e address below) | |
| ☐ Other | | |
| Date(s) customers were informed: / /2018 | / /2018 / /2018 | |
| CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct methods used | ect delivery. Must specify other direct deli | very |
| Date Mailed/Distributed:// | | |
| CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) | Date Emailed: / / 2018 | 38 |
| As a URL | (Provide Direct U | RL) |
| ☐ As an attachment | | |
| ☐ As text within the body of the email mess. | sage | |
| CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published | ished CCR <u>or</u> proof of publication) | |
| Name of Newspaper: New Albany Gazette | | _ |
| Date Published: 5/2/2018 | | |
| CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) | Date Posted: / / 2018 | |
| CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the fo | ollowing address: | |
| 9C | (Provide Direct U. | RL) |
| CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply | to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Depart | Suuc |
| Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) | <u>5-10-18</u> Date | |
| Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) | Date | |
| Submission options (Select one n | method ONLY) | |
| Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) | Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov | |

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Myrtle Water System PWS#: 0730005 April 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Ripley Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Myrtle Water System have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Peeler at 662.988.2220. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Myrtle Town Hall located at 1025 Church Street.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | TEST R | ESUL 1 | rs | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Myrtle Water System PWS#: 0730005 April 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Ripley Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Myrtle Water System have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Peeler at 662.988.2220. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Myrtle Town Hall located at 1025 Church Street.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| | | | | TEST R | ESULT | ΓS | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |

| 10. Barium | N | 2016* | .013 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------|------|-----|----------|---|
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17 | ,1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2016* | 7 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2016* | .23 | .2223 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection | n By- | Product | S | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2016* | 1.14 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2017 | 1.2 | .4 - 2.2 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Myrtle Water System works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

State of Mississippi County of Union

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for Union County.

Mississippi, the <u>Publisher</u> of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union county, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No 203 entered at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No.

| | and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. |
|--|--|
| | has been made in said newspapertimes consecutively. to-witt: |
| NAMES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P | On the day of May 2018 |
| THE PARTY PURE CONTINUES | On theday of, 2018 |
| BRENDA TLEGGETT | On theday of |
| BRENDA T LEGGETT Union County ID No. 121300 COMM. EXPINES COMM. EXPINES AUG. 21, 2021 | On theday of |
| BRENDA T LEGGETT IN THE COUNTY OF MISSING THE COUNTY OF THE COUN | SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this day of 2018 |
| | Brenda Regard Tirle Walager |
| RECEIVED OF | payment in full of the above account |
| | THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE |
| | BY |
| | New Albany, Miss, 2018 |
| To 1 | The New Albany Gazette |
| Case of | |
| | Cause No. |
| | Amount Due \$ |
| | |

V 18 S2 Si E7 HAS April 2018

was you so was selever to you every day. Our constant poet is to provide you with a safe and dependent supply of drigking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuely improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our leases source in from wells drawing from the Ripley Formston Aquilier.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the ownest succeptibility of its directing water supply to identified potential sources of contemination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The west for the Myrtle Water System have received lower succeptibility rankings to dentamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Peeler at 852,988,2220. We want our visitued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Myrtle Town Half located at 1025 Charich Street.

We routinely mention for constraintness in your directory of each minute at 0,00 miles from year routiness at 1020 chariter street.

We routinely mention for constraintness in your directory were seconding to Federal and State laws. This table below liets all of the directory state on the state of the street contraintness which were detected during the period of Jenuary 19 to December 31° 2017. In cases white monitoring water frequency are represented at 2017 the table reliacts the most recent results. As water travers over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring the properties of the properties of animals or from human activity, inferrobial contentinenss, such as vicuses and become, that may come from sevage the subjects systems, applicultural livestock operations, and wildless inorganic contentinenss, such as satis and mestics, which can be naturally occurring or result from unben adminishment and in moderate, or domestic waterwater determines, which can be naturally occurring or result from unben adminishment and in moderate, or domestic waterwater determines, which are by-producted industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also dome tom gas institute and social systems; radiocative containments, which can be an analysis occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that lap were its sets to drink. A prescribes regulations that limit the amount of oertain conteniments in water provided by public water systems. All directory water, in uding bottled drinking water, may be feasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to constrain that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

- In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familier with. To help you better understand these terms we've pri rivided the following definitions:
- A ston Level the concentration of a contextsheet which, it exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system or set follow.
- M. ximum Contaminant Level (ACL) The "Mitigram" Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking to lev. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feesible using the best available treatment technology.
- to interest Contempress Lovel Goal (MCLG) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contempress in definiting water below which there is no it.) and or expected risk to health. MCLGs show for a margin of safety.
- W ximum Residual Districtant Level (MRDL) The highest level of a districtant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing a dense that addition of a districtant is necessary to control microbial contemprate.
- In number Residual Districtors Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a drinking water distributant below which there is no imper or as pecally risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of distributants to control interoblat contembrants.

Puris per million (spm) or Miligrams per ster (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (apb) or Hiprograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single persoy in \$10,000,000.

| | | | | TEST R | ESUL1 | CS | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------|------|----------|---|
| Contembent | Violation Y/N | Deta Collection | Lavel Dutastad | Range of Detects or if of Samples Extending MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -marti | MCLG | MCL | Liferly Bource of Contemphation |
| Inorganic | Conta | rinants | | | | | | |
| 10. Nadum | N | 2016" | 018 | No Range | DIPH | 2 | 2 | Discharge of delling wastes; discharge from motel refineries; elesion of rigins decoding |
| 14 Copper | 7 | 2016/17 | | 0 | (Abus) | 1/3 | | Corrodon of household plumbing systems, excellen of natural deposits. Issofting from wood preservatives |
| 13. Chronsluin | N | 2016 | .7 | No Runge | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steat and pulp mills; ornation of natural demosits |
| 16 Puoride | 2 | 2018" | .28 | 22 - 9 3 | ppm | | | Erosion of neutral doposits; setter additive which promotes strong leads; discharge from furtilizer and shuntrum footbries. |
| 17 Lead | N | 2016/17 | | 0 | pipp | 0 | AL=15 | Corrector of household plumbing systems, erough of natural deposits |
| Disinfectio | n By-P | roduct | 1300 | | | | | |
| iz. Titel Torul Piolomothanea) | N | 2016* | 1.14 | No Ronge | ppb | C | 60 | By-product of drinking water divorcestor |
| 2 Iorine | N | 2017 | 1.2 | 4-22 | mgr | 0 | MROL = 4 | Water additive used to control |

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific consultaints on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water moets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any meeting semples prior to the end of the compilance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can osuse serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primetrly from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our visiter system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the vertex of insterties used in plumbing components. When your visiter has been atting to several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead excess by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about ledd in your water, you may within to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, teating methods, and stops you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Sete Drinking Water Hottine or at http://www.aps.gov/feefewater/lead. The Miseriappi State Department of Health Public Health Lisbonstony offers lead teeting. Please consect 801.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of dirinking water are subject to potential contemporation by substances that are neturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and redicactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at hast small amounts of some containtants. The presence of containants does not necessarily indicate; that the water poses a health risk More information about containments and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Orinking Water Hotline at 1-800-428-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with osnoer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPACDC guidelines on appropriate meens to isseen the risk of infection by cryptosportdsum and other microbiological contaminants are svallable from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine 1-800-428-4791.

The Myrite Water System works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We sak that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.